CLAIMS

1. A method of transmitting time slots in a base station system, the method comprising the steps of:

definining (702) certain transmission powers as a normal transmission power;

determining (704) for each time slot the transmission power to be used;

characterized by transmitting time slots to be transmitted at a transmission power higher than normal alternately, using at least two different transceivers in order to minimize heat build-up in the transceivers.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1, **characterized** by placing a control channel in the time slot to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal.

3. A method as claimed in claim 1, **characterized** by placing a packet switched channel in the time slot to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal.

4. A method as claimed in claim 3, **characterized** by the packet switched channel being a GPRS packet data traffic channel.

5. A method as claimed in claim 1, **characterized** by placing a high-speed data channel in the time slot to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal.

6. A method as claimed in claim 5, **characterized** by the high-speed data channel being an EDGE-modulated traffic channel.

7. A method as claimed in claim 5, **characterized** by the high-speed data channel being an EDGE-modulated GPRS packet data traffic channel.

8. A method as claimed in claim 1, **characterized** by transmitting the time slots to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal alternately, using at least two different antennas.

9. A method as claimed in claim 1, **characterized** by transmitting time slots to be transmitted at a normal transmission power using frequency hopping.

10. A base station system comprising

at least two transceivers (114);

a control part (118, 124) for controlling the operation of the transceivers (114);

a switching field (120) for connecting time slots to the transceivers (114);

certain transmission powers being defined as a normal transmission power in the control part (118, 124);

the control part (118, 124) being arranged to determine for each time slot a transmission power to be used.

characterized in that the control part (118, 124) is arranged to direct the switching field (120) to place time slots to be transmitted at a transmission power higher than normal to be transmitted alternately, using two different transceivers (114) in order to minimize heat build-up in the transceivers (114).

11. A base station system as claimed in claim 10, **characterized** in that the control part (118, 124) is arranged to place a control channel in the time slot to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal.

12. A base station system as claimed in claim 10, **characterized** in that the control part (118, 124) is arranged to place a packet switched channel in the time slot to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal.

13. A base station system as claimed in claim 12, **characterized** in that the packet switched channel is a GPRS packet data traffic channel.

14. A base station system as claimed in claim 10, **characterized** in that the control part (118, 124) is arranged to place a high-speed data channel in the time slot to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal.

15. A base station system as claimed in claim 14, **characterized** in that the high-speed data channel is an EDGE-modulated traffic channel.

16. A base station system as claimed in claim 14, **characterized** in that the high-speed data channel is an EDGE-modulated GPRS packet data traffic channel.

17. A base station system as claimed in claim 10, **characterized** in that the base station system is arranged to transmit the time

slots to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal alternately, using at least two different antennas (112A, 112B).

18. A base station system as claimed in claim 10, **characterized** in that the base station system is arranged to transmit time slots to be transmitted at a normal transmission power using frequency hopping.